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*Rural District of Glendale.*

*Annual Report for 1909.*

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## *Annual Report for 1909.*

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IN 1909 the population of Glendale may be considered to be the same as in 1908, viz., 8,770. It is probable when the census of 1911 is taken, that it will be found that there has not been the decrease which was shown to have taken place in the ten years between 1891 and 1901.

The number of births in 1909 was 201, a slight increase over the number in 1908, which was 199, giving a birth-rate of 22.9 per 1000 of the population. This is the highest birth-rate since the census of 1901, but it is still a low birth-rate, the average in 1908 in the rural districts of the County being 25.61 and 29.46 for the County as a whole.

The number of deaths in 1909 was 114, a decrease of 7 from 1908, and giving a rate of 12.9 as compared with 13.8 for last year, but higher than the average for the previous ten years, which was 12.7. It is less than the County rate, 14.82 in 1908, and the rural death-rate, which was 13.91. It is also considerably less than the rural death-rate of England and Wales, which was 14.54. The number of deaths under one year of age was 11, just one half the number in 1908. This gives an infant mortality of 54.72 per 1000 births registered, which is much below the rate for the rural districts of the County in 1908.

which was 129.92. Of these 11 deaths, four died under one week and six under the age of one month, and of these six deaths, five were due to premature birth. Between one and five years of age there were 4 deaths, giving a total of 15 deaths under 5 years of age, or a rate of 1.71 per 1000 of the population, a great decrease from 3.19—the rate in 1908. There were two deaths between the ages of 5 and 15; 8 died between 15 and 25; 33 died between 25 and 65; and 56 at 65 and over. This number of 56 deaths at 65 years and over gives a death-rate of 6.37 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 3.46, the rate for the County as a whole. This shows what a larger proportion of the deaths in Glendale takes place at 65 years and upwards. Of these 56, 18 had reached the age of 80 years and upwards, and out of these five died aged 90 and upwards, a striking testimony to the longevity of the inhabitants of Glendale. On looking at Table II. it will be seen that in the Wooler sub-district there were 95 births and 62 deaths; in the Ford sub-district there were 106 births and 46 deaths, while in the Workhouse there were no births and 6 deaths.

Zymotic diseases, which include Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and the fevers known as Typhus, Enteric, continued and relapsing, as well as Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, caused no deaths during the year. Notifiable infectious diseases amounted to 38 cases for the year. This is one more than in 1908; of Diphtheria there were 7 cases; of Erysipelas 5 cases; and 26 of Scarlet Fever. As already stated, there were no deaths from these diseases. Of the Scarlet Fever cases, three were removed to the Isolation Hospital, owing to the impossibility of isolating the cases at home.



Phthisis, or Pulmonary Tuberculosis, caused 9 deaths. This is the same number as in 1908, and is equal to a rate of 1.02, which is higher than for the County as a whole, which was 0.95 in 1908. For several years the deaths from Phthisis have remained comparatively stationary in the Glendale District. One could hardly have expected this, considering the great improvement in farm cottages during the last twenty years, and the increased knowledge among all classes of the value of fresh air. I think the explanation is that the want of milk in the food of the present adult population during their youth causes them to be an easy prey to the bacillus of Tuberculosis, and thus has counterbalanced the benefits of better housing. Of late years more milk is used, and my opinion is that anæmia is less common at the age of puberty than it was 15 or 20 years ago, and it is therefore to be hoped that Pulmonary Tuberculosis will also become rarer, owing to better feeding and improved remedial measures.

Cancer caused 11 deaths, a considerable number, and more than any other single disease. Although much attention has been given to study the cause and cure of this disease, anything like a specific still remains to be found except for one of the least common varieties of the disease, and as so many of the cases are unfit for operation from the beginning, until such time as a specific is discovered, Cancer in its various forms will continue to have a high death-rate.

The seven cases of Diphtheria occurred at two places, four in one family at New Bewick, and three in another family at Reavely. At the latter place the water supply was considered liable to contamination and was reported to the Council.

Of the 26 cases of Scarlet Fever, 18 occurred in the Ford sub-district, and caused the school at Mindrum to be closed from the middle of December, 1908, till January 11th, 1909. Crookham School was also closed on account of Scarlet Fever from March 28th till May 24th. Measles became very prevalent in the Milfield School area, and also in Wooler and its neighbourhood, and caused Milfield School to be closed from May 7th till June 21st, and both the schools in Wooler from the 21st of May till June 14th. Wark School was also closed for Measles from June 14th till July 5th. Whooping Cough appeared in the Hazelrigg School area, and the school was closed from July 13th till August 30th.

The Wooler Sewage Disposal Works having been repaired and improved during the previous year, and having been carefully attended to during the year, are working satisfactorily, giving a very good effluent. The filter beds of gravel have given satisfaction, and this has been secured by the regular attention all the several parts of the works have received during the year, and without this regular attention no Sewage Works can be a success.

Steps are being taken to increase the storage of the Wooler Water Supply, and also to relay part of the main water pipes in the town. Operations are to commence early in the New Year.

The sanitary conveniences at the Infants' Department of the National Schools in Wooler have been replaced by water closets—a great improvement—but those belonging to the other departments of this School still require to be replaced, and the sanitary conveniences at the Presbyterian Schools in Wooler, which are still earth closets.

The water supply at Lowick is still insufficient and unsatisfactory. Steps were taken in the Autumn to ascertain if the present supply could be increased by better means for preventing possible waste at the reservoir, but as the wet weather of late Autumn stopped operations before anything definite could be done, the village is still in great want of water. The present supply is not only insufficient, but is not of good quality, and the reservoir is very much out of repair, while there is every prospect of an abundant supply of good water at the Eelwell Springs. A ram in a suitable position with a properly constructed reservoir would give Lowick a proper and good supply, and then the present supply should be discontinued.

The sewerage of the village of Bowsden is in an unsatisfactory condition, and the Council has the matter under consideration.

Four of the cottages at the farm of North Doddington, although several times reported on, are in an unsatisfactory condition, being too small, and their sanitary conveniences are practically non-existent.

Nothing has been done to improve the water supply to the school and school-house at Mindrum. This has frequently been reported to the Council. The risks of contamination are great.

The sanitary state of the privies attached to the cottages at the farm of Turvelaws, mentioned in last year's report, has now been improved, and the water supply has also been improved, so as to prevent any risk of contamination.



At the farm of Wandon several of the residents showed symptoms of lead poisoning, and on analysis the domestic water supply was found to contain about two-thirds of a grain of lead per gallon. The water was conveyed for the last quarter of a mile through a lead pipe, and the water coming from a peaty soil had a solvent action on the pipe, hence the contamination. The owner, the Duke of Northumberland, had this pipe taken up as speedily as possible and replaced by iron pipes, with the result that the health of the residents improved.

The licensed lodging-houses in Wooler and Lowick (one in each place) were visited from time to time. The one in Wooler is in good condition and kept in good order and clean; the one in Lowick is an old building and cannot be kept as a lodging-house should be.

The cow-sheds in Wooler were periodically inspected, and were satisfactory as regards ventilation, cleanliness, and water supply.

The public slaughter-houses in Wooler were also inspected. It would have been very much better if the pots and furnaces had been in a place separate from the killing courts. The Council decided during the year to make provision for a constant supply of water to the animals in the pens.

In Wooler, two new houses have been built in Glendale Road. Two cottages, with a meeting house above them, have been built beyond Dalmeny Terrace. Two detached houses are in course of erection beyond the Railway bridge over the south road.

At West Flodden the water supply has been improved and a new wind mill has been erected to pump the water to the farm buildings.

At Etal Rhodes the water supply has also been improved and a new wind mill erected.

At Ford Village four new and commodious cottages have been erected to replace thatched and insanitary cottages. Another house is also in course of erection in the village. The water supply to East and West Horton has been improved, a new reservoir having been built to prevent any risk of contamination.

In connection with the Factory and Workshops' Act, the various workshops in the district were visited. Only a few minor defects were found, which were remedied.

The Inspector of Nuisances has regularly reported his proceedings to the Council, and has kept me informed of matters requiring my attention.

ALEXANDER DEY,  
Medical Officer of Health.

March 30th, 1910.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909, and previous years.

## GLENDALE RURAL.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District Workhouse	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of age		At all ages.			
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births registd.	Num- er.	Rate*		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1899	10,156	187	18.5	16	85.0	126	12.5	5	
1900	10,156	167	16.4	18	107.7	142	13.9	3	
1901	8770	188	21.4	26	138.3	125	14.2	3	
1902	8770	181	20.6	17	93.9	125	14.2	8	
1903	8770	192	21.8	10	52.0	93	10.0	5	
1904	8770	177	20.01	9	50.84	111	12.6	5	
1905	8770	184	20.98	20	108.6	111	12.6	5	
1906	8770	177	20.18	12	67.79	118	13.45	3	
1907	8770	171	19.49	5	29.2	87	9.9	1	
1908	8770	199	22.7	22	110.55	121	13.8	4	1
Averages for years 1899-1908.	9047.2	182.3	20.2	15.5	84.38	115.9	12.7	4.2	
1909	8770	201	22.9	11	54.72	114	12.9	6	

\* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the Estimated gross Population

Note.—The Deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those Registered during the year as having actually occurred within the District or Division.

Total Population at all ages	...	...	8,770	}	At Census of 1901.
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	1,971		
Average Number of Persons	...	...	4.4		

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 147,698

# Vital Statistics of Separate Localities

TABLE II.

GLENDALE

Names of Localities.	Whole District.				Wooler.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1899	10156	187	126	16	5100	101	61	8
1900	10156	167	142	18	5100	99	83	10
1901	8770	188	125	26	4549	105	61	17
1902	8770	181	125	17	4549	100	60	10
1903	8770	192	93	10	4549	106	35	5
1904	8770	177	111	9	4549	101	56	5
1905	8770	184	111	20	4549	96	58	11
1906	8770	177	118	12	4549	94	55	7
1907	8770	171	87	5	4549	84	49	5
1908	8770	199	121	22	4549	106	66	12
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	9047.2	182.3	115.9	15.6	4659.2	99.2	58.4	9
1909	8770	201	114	11	4549	95	62	3



in 1909 and previous years

DISTRICT.

Ford.				Workhouse.			
Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
5033	86	60	8	23		5	
5033	68	56	7	21		3	
4200	82	61	9	21	1	3	
4200	81	57	7	20		8	
4200	86	53	5	35		5	
4200	76	50	4	28		5	
4200	86	48	9	28	2	5	
4200	81	60	5	33	2	3	
4200	87	37	0	31		1	
4200	92	51	10	28	1	4	
4366.6	82.5	53.3	6.4	26.8	6		
4200	106	46	8	23	0	6	0

*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.*

TABLE III, **GLENDALERURAL.**

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District						Total cases notified in each Locality.			** No of cases re-moved to Hospital from each locality.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.					Wooler.	Ford.	Workhouse.		Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65					
Diphtheria	7						7				
Erysipelas	5						2	3			
Scarlet Fever	26						8	18		3	3
Totals	38						17	21		3	3

ISOLATION HOSPITAL,—Glendale Isolation Hospital at Haugh Head. Total available beds, 8.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.

TABLE IV. *Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.*  
**GLENDALE RURAL.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								Deaths belonging to Localities at all ages.		Local Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District. Workhouse.
1		All Ages	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upward.	Wooler District.	Ford District.		
Epidemic I. Fluenza	..	1						1		1		
Enteritis	..	2	1	1				2	2			
Gastritis	..	4	1				1	2	3	1		
Phthisis	..	9				5	4	2	7	2		
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	..	1			1			5	6	1		
Cancer, malignant disease	..	11					6		4	5		
Bronchitis	..	7	2	2			2	1	3	2		
Pneumonia	..	5					2	3	4	3		
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	..	5					1		3	2		
Premature Birth	..	1	5						1	1		
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	..	1	1						1	4		
Heart Diseases	..	24				1	6	17	13	1	2	
Accidents	..	1				2	1		1	9		
All other causes	..	42	1	1	1		2	27	22	16	4	
ALL CAUSES.		114	11	4	2	8	33	56	62	46	6	

TABLE V.

## GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT.

## Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified Uncertified	4		2		6	3		1						1			11
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal } Catarrh.	3		2		5									1			1
Premature Birth						1											5
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1				1	1											1
Convulsions						1		1									2
Bronchitis																	2
	4		2		6	3		1						1			11

Population Estimated to middle of 1909 8770.

Births in the Year { Legitimate, } 201  
 { Illegitimate, } Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, } 11  
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 114. { Illegitimate Infants, }





